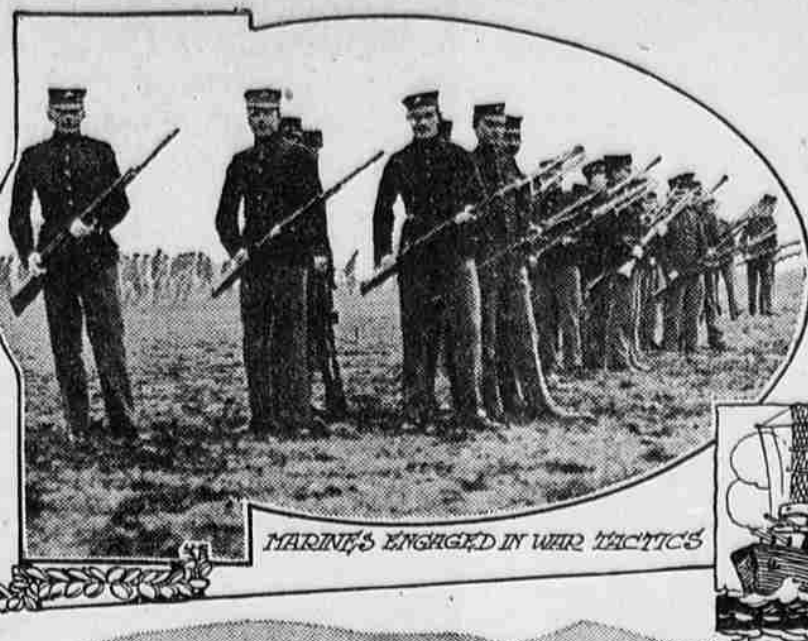
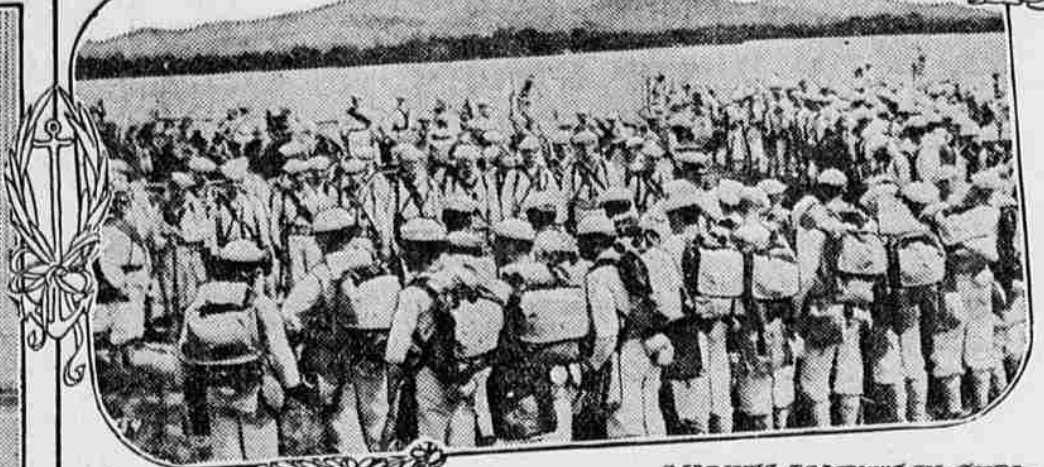


AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



MARINES ENGAGED IN WAR TACTICS



MARINES LANDING IN CUBA



MARINES AT TARGET PRACTICE



MARINES VISITING IN ROME

END a detachment of marines!" It may be a call from almost any part of the world, a summons to turn out for almost any kind of military duty.

Whether it be to take part in a Boxer uprising in China or in a Nicaraguan revolution, to guard the polls during an election in Panama or to guard the American consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, it is the American marine, the "first aid" man of the country's armed service, who rushes to the front.

And "rushes" is the word. For speed is the element which above all others is drilled, hammered and pounded night and day into the constitution of the marine. On the principle that a fire caught in its early stages will be readily extinguished, the United States marine corps is organized to respond to any call at a moment's notice and smother the incipient blaze. In fact, their hurried appearance on the scene has often prevented the outbreak of threatened conflagration.

"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" is the way the song starts which they have made known in every part of the world.

"The halls of Montezuma?" Yes, the marines have seen service in Mexico. It was back in the days of 1847 when they were present at the storming of Chapultepec, the strong castle on the fortified hill near Mexico City, where the ancient Aztec rulers held sway.

"To the shores of Tripoli?" Yes, it was back in 1803 that American marines marched across the desert of northern Africa for 600 miles, and after capturing the Tripolitan flag hoisted that of the United States for the first time in the history of the country on a fortress of the Old World.

China, Japan, Korea, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Sumatra, Formosa, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Nicaragua—no, this is more than a mere geographical list of countries, it is a roster of some of the countries in which the American marines have been called on for service. And they sing:

"From the Hell Hole of Cavite
To the Ditch at Panama,
You will find them very needy
Of Marines—that's what we are;
We're the watch dog of a pile of coal,
Or we dig a magazine,
Though our jobs lots they are manifold,
Who would not be a Marine?"

Ubiquitous they are in field of action. Manifold are their duties. Amphibious creatures also they are, fighting by land or sea. They are called "soldiers of the sea." Ready for "fun or frolic," they serve on war vessels and land, both in times of peace and war.

When fighting on the battleships or cruisers to which they are assigned they man the six-inch, five-inch and three-inch guns, and the six-pounders of the intermediate and secondary batteries. They are trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties. When they land they take with them if needed ship guns of three, five and six-inch caliber. Part of their training is to mount these pieces in suitable shore positions. They are taught the various methods of slinging and transporting ordnance.

Ashore in foreign countries they fight or perform peaceful duties, according to need. And when there is any fighting to be done, they are generally the men who start it. They open the way for bigger fighting, if such should be necessary. They are the forerunners of both the army and navy. They are the "hurry up, clean 'em up quick and eat 'em alive" boys. Except in case of big and important fighting, the marines usually finish the job alone. As the marine corps all told comprises only 10,000 men and 334 officers, it could not fight a war but for the dozens of smaller calls for military aid, it is a sufficient. If either the army or navy or both are to come into action later on, it is usually the marines who have taken the first step against the enemy.

ment's notice. It means that in 24 hours or less after a call comes they will have all foodstuffs, personal equipment, guns, ammunition, tents, hospital supplies and everything else that may be needed, either in cold or warm country, aboard ship and be ready to sail for any part of the world. And off they go singing:

"Our flags unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun.
In the snows of far-off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job,
The United States Marines."

There has been only one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for duty on some foreign shore. And during that period only 26 of them have been killed. Nineteen of these, one of them an officer, fell during the international relief expedition to protect the foreign legations at Peking during the Boxer rebellion in 1900. In the following year two were killed in the Samar campaign in the Philippines. Five were killed in Nicaragua in October, 1912, while fighting against revolutionists. The president of Nicaragua, members of his cabinet and other prominent citizens of the Central American republic attended the funeral services of the four marines killed in the fight at Barrancas Hill, near Masaya. In addition, as soon as General Chamorro, then minister of foreign affairs in Nicaragua, now minister from that country to the United States, learned of the deaths of the marines, he called on American Minister Weltzel and expressed his sympathy and that of his government.

In 1900 we find marines landing in China to assist sailors and marines from other countries in relieving the beleaguered legations at Peking. In 11 days this was accomplished. In 1901 they landed in Samar, one of the Philippines; also were called to Panama and Colon. They were in Panama again in the three following years.

In November, 1903, a company of marines had the novel experience of riding camels across the deserts of Africa, as they accompanied a representative of the American state department into the heart of Abyssinia to its capital for a conference with its famous King Menelik. In the same year another company went to Seoul, Korea, to protect the American legation during an insurrection.

Santo Domingo and Panama needed marines in 1905. In the following year it was in Cuba and Panama that they served in Panama on account of disturbed conditions incident to the holding of an election. In Cuba as part of the "Army of Cuban Pacification," which succeeded in pacifying the ineffectual Cuban revolution of 1906, remaining in the field and occupying Cuba for about two years. In this case the marines were first in the field and the only troops engaged in the disarmament of the insurgent forces.

Panama at election time in June, 1908, saw the marines again as police at the polls. Threatened destruction of American property in Nicaragua sent the marines there in December, 1909, and in the following year they saw service in the same revolutionary country. On account of the revolution which resulted in the founding of the Chinese republic, marines were sent there in 1911 to enlarge the legation guard. Last year they fought in Nicaragua, and this year they went to Santo Domingo, although they were not compelled to go ashore in the latter country, their presence on a gunboat in the harbor being sufficient for the needs of the occasion.

In 1907, the one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for foreign military service, they aided in the humanitarian work of helping the earthquake sufferers of the island of Jamaica.

Opportunity for foreign travel is one of the inducements held out to prospective recruits in the service. From one-half to three-fourths of a marine's enlistment, it is pointed out, may be

served outside of the United States or at sea. And the marine may travel and see the world without expense to himself. Not only are all his traveling expenses paid, but he receives a salary in addition; and if he has a desire to be economical, it is shown that a marine can lay by a tidy sum of money, and that, too, without denying himself the necessities of life, while also allowing himself a few moderate luxuries. If he remains in the service 30 years he can save more than \$10,000. Then he can retire with all this money to his credit and with a pension in addition of from \$34.50 to \$67.50 a month, according to the rank he held at the time of retirement. During the 28 years more than 500 marines have been placed on the retired list.

There is not a single vacancy in the marine corps. Its quota of 10,000 men and 334 officers is kept filled, re-enlistments or recruits taking up all the vacancies as fast as they occur. In spite of the attractions which are held out for enlistment in the marine corps, foreign travel, great variety of service, comparatively light work most of the time and so on, it is not a mere matter of application followed by a perfunctory examination which will land a man in this service. The examination is severe. This applies especially to physical fitness, although mental and moral qualifications are considered also and rank high in the mind of the recruiting officers.

Applicants at recruiting stations are rejected for many reasons. Men are not wanted who are morally unfit any more than are those who cannot meet the desired physical requirements. The marine corps desires to maintain a high standard and will not accept men who, in the opinion of the officers in charge, are likely to prove deserters, cowards or weaklings in any way, or who may have a bad influence on the other men.

Recruiting officers are alert in efforts to prevent the enlistment of any men who try to get into the service as a means of escaping from the results of misdoing. Such men, it is always feared, will try deserting when opportunity offers. When a man is recruited his Bertillon record is promptly forwarded to Washington, where records are searched to see if he has ever before been enlisted in any branch of the service and discharged for cause. As the recruits are not sworn in for four or five days, this gives time to catch them if they have tried to get in wrongfully. Criminals are sometimes caught in this way trying to escape the clutches of the law by enlisting in the government service. Washington has other Bertillon records besides those made in the recruiting offices.

Enlistment in the marine corps is for four years. Last year those who had been in the service liked it so well that 40 per cent. of those whose terms expired, re-enlisted for another four-year period. The training is systematic and careful, developing the best that is in a man. There are special exercises for strengthening weak parts of the body, which enable the marines to stand the rigors of the hardest campaign with a minimum of physical fatigue. The pay for the newly enlisted man is \$15 a month and keep, which includes food, allowances for clothing and so forth. In addition there is extra pay for men who win marksmanship medals, who receive good-conduct medals and who are proficient in various lines of work. It has been shown that a marine, after allowing himself a fair amount each month for extras, can retire after 30 years' service with more than \$10,000 in bank drawing interest at 4 per cent.

Kipling sings of him:

"An' after I met 'im all over the world, a-doin' all kinds of things
Like landin' 'isselt with a Gatlin' gun to talk to them 'eathen kings;
'E sleeps in an 'ammick instead of a cot, an' 'e drills with the deck on a slew;
There isn't a job on top of the earth the beggar don't know to do.
You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead to paddle 'is own canoe;
'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolitan—soldier and sailor, too."

The American marine, "Soldier of the Sea," known all over the world from Gibraltar to Yokohama, has been a strong factor in helping to maintain the prestige of the United States, to fight its battles and stand guard on many foreign shores. This influence is not likely to be lessened with the passing years. "The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand," will continue to be the report heard from them.

HIS WAY OF THINKING.

"A thief is usually something of a philosopher."

"How do you make that out?"

"Doesn't he take an abstract view of things?"

USES FOR THE MARSHMALLOW

Delicious Sweet Sandwich May Be Made From Confection—Good in Either Salad or Dessert.

A new and delicious sweet sandwich is made as follows: Melt some marshmallows in a granite dish in hot water, add two tablespoonfuls of syrup from preserved ginger, one tablespoonful of finely chopped ginger and the same of finely ground walnuts or almonds. Mix well together and spread on thin buttered bread.

For a dainty salad use diced marshmallows, walnut meats, seeded white grapes and a few cherries to give a touch of color. Serve in a nest of green and just before serving cover with sweetened lemon juice and, if desired, a dash of sherry.

For a dessert make a plain lemon jelly. Just as it begins to set, beat in a cup of diced marshmallows. Serve with whipped cream.

A delicious dessert is made by scooping out the inside of stale cup cakes. Fill the cakes with marshmallows cut very fine, just a dash of lemon and a spoonful of any good jam. Put in a hot oven just before serving, heat quickly and serve with any pudding sauce or cream.

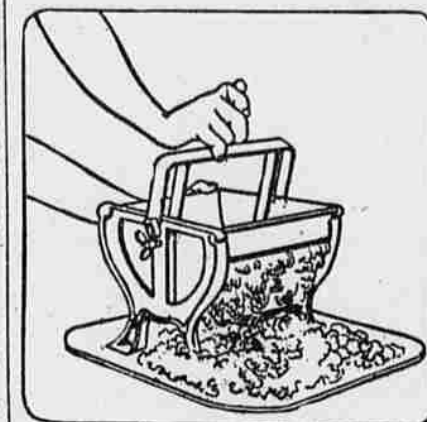
Something fine is made from an angel cake baked in layers and put together with chopped nuts and marshmallows.

Squares of hot gingerbread, put together with diced marshmallows and any tart jelly, makes a dessert that is sure to meet with approval.

BOTH FRUIT PRESS AND SIEVE

Invention Particularly Useful During the Time of Putting Up Delicacies for Winter.

A Pennsylvania man has patented a press and sieve to be used in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for the table and for the making of jellies. A metal frame holds a semi-circular sieve, which is removable. A



Handy in Preserving Time.

handle with a roller attachment is locked into place by two thumb screws on the frame, but is left free to move up and down and back and forth in the bowl-like cavity of the sieve and press through the latter the fruit or vegetables it holds. In the case of fruit, for instance, it presses out the substance and leaves the skins behind, and for vegetables it comes in handy to mash potatoes and perform such duties. A tray or a bowl beneath the press catches the substance that comes through the sieve.

Don't Hurry Vinegar.

In a cool cellar cider that has had "mother," or cider vinegar, added to it reaches a marketable condition a whole year sooner than when "mother" has not been added. But vinegar should never be added to cider that has not completed alcoholic fermentation, because the power of the acid doesn't help the work at all. Some farmers make a practice of adding fresh apple juice to other vinegar stock wishing to "make vinegar quickly." It won't make. The sugar of the juice has first to undergo alcoholic ferment before the acetic fermentation can begin. Otherwise the apple juice only checks and prevents the working.

L. L. S.

The farmer who failed to go to his state fair has lost many times the cost of the trip and has also lost step in the procession.

Care of Geraniums.

When geraniums and other plants grow too tall, nip off the terminal bud and induce them to branch and thicken up.

With care the skilled grower may have any shaped plant she wishes. If a special display from the outside is desired, it is perhaps preferable to allow the pots to stand always with the same side to the light.

But a more shapely plant is secured by frequently shifting and turning.

Winter Succotash.

One cup either lima, yellow-eyed or pea beans, which have been soaked over night. Drain. Simmer all the morning in enough water to cover, to which add salt, pepper and a piece of salt pork two inches square. Half an hour before serving add one can corn and water enough to keep from burning. Add one pint hot milk, bring to a boil and serve at once. Serve this some cold day with hot rolls or hot gingerbread.

Flavored Patties.

Use uncooked fondant or melt some of the cooked if you have it. Add very sparingly a few drops of pure oil of wintergreen, cloves, peppermint or cinnamon, or you may use lemon, orange, pistachio, rose or extract and if desired a little pure vegetable coloring may be added to give a delicate tint. Work this in smoothly, then form flat, smooth disks. Lay on waxed paper and leave plain or dip in melted chocolate.

Practical Fashions

LADY'S DRESS.



This exquisite evening gown is made with a body lining, a shaped lace coat and a three gore skirt in round length or trained and with a deep, shaped tunic. It has the kimono shoulder and a dainty chemiselet. Crepe, silk, and other tissues are combined with lace for this gown.

The pattern (6483) is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material, 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch all over lace, and 3/4 yard of velvet ribbon.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 6483. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

GIRL'S DRESS.



Very novel and dainty this little dress may have body and sleeve in one, or the sleeve made separately and attached to a low, drop shoulder. The front opens over a vest, widening toward the belt. A panel in the three gore skirt continues the vest idea. These dresses are made of broadcloth, cheviot, serge, velveteen and of many of the figured and novelty fabrics.

The pattern (6510) is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44 inch material and 3/4 yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 6510. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

The Climber.

Employer—Going to leave me for Van Vliet & De Peyster, eh? Will you better yourself, Horace? Superior Office Boy—Socially. Not financially.—Puck.

Make the Best of It.

Where there is no choice, we do well to make no difficulty.—George MacDonald.

Last Chance 13.

The words Jamaica Mirror contain 13 letters. The name of the publisher, Frank E. Hopkins, contains 13 letters. The words "Casey and Dugan" contain 13 letters. The heading of this item, "Here's Good Luck," contains 13 letters. This number of the Mirror is issued on the 13th of the month in the 13th year of the century, the last chance to make such a combination for a hundred years. When we get a few more subscriptions we shall have 13 thousand.—Jamaica Mirror.